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s neiness Motices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY ransfers money by telegraph between any of its gencies in New England, Maidle and Westere States ng delivery of same at local address when requested.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
-All advertisements intended for insertion in THE WEEKLY
TRIBUNE must be manded in to the publication office on Monany of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported that Cortina was in Queretaro, Mexico, on Tuesday with 300 revolution-A monument to commemorate the defence of Paris was unveiled yesterday at Courbevoise. The Compte de Chambord passed another bad night, === There were 789 deaths from cholera on Saturday in the Egyptian provinces. ____ A riotous outbreak occurred in Chaves, Portugal. === Four rebel sergeants have been shot at Santo Domingo.

DOMESTIC.—The Kimball House, Atlanta, was burned yesterday, causing a loss of \$1,000,000. = An express of Wells, Fargo & Co. was robbed in Arizona; the agent was killed and a passenger wounded. = George W. Burgess, of Au burn, is in custody at Lockport, charged with awindling banks. - Near Lincoln, Neb., three boys were killed by lightning. === Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, in an address to the people of the State severely criticised the conduct of recent Democratic legislatures. The losses by the fire at Vineyard Haven, Mass., amount to \$190,000, and the insurances to \$64,000. = President Arthur, continuing his journey to the Yellowstone Park, reached Camp Vest, on Spring Creek, Wyoming Territory, August 10.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A large meeting of delegates from various trades-union organizations met and pledged assistance to the telegraph strikers; many more wires were cut. — A number of strikes of builders' employes was determined on. — A young man, supposed to to be Henry Prosser, was drowned at Rockaway Beach. == Great crowds flocked to the beaches. A servant girl in Jersey City charges her employer with brutal assault. ____ Patrick Kirby, a olboy, shot himself.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or fair weather, possibly followed by cooler and partly cloudy weather and light rain. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 84°; lowest, 66°: average, 73°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The reunion of the survivors of John Morgan's command, recently held in Kentucky. has started afresh all the contradictory stories that have ever been told in regard to that noted guerilla's death. His friends naturally have always made out as strong a case as sible against the Union soldiers who shot him. A certain amount of exaggeration would not matter much; but when it comes to the assertion loud and long that the rebel chief was foully murdered, it is time at least to enter a protest and publish the truth once more. The story of Morgan's death, therefore, may be found in our Washington dispatches, and the facts stated in it will hardly be successfully disputed.

Information was received at this office yesterday that a man has been engaged lately in soliciting subscriptions for THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund in Harlem. He is an impostor of course. No one is authorized to collect money for the Fund. A great many persons who think that it is an excellent thing to send poor children into the country for a holiday, have interested themselves in obtaining contributions from their acquaintances and friends for that purpose, and have then handed the sum over to THE TRIBUNE. But no regular collecting agents have been sent out. People who are charitably inclined therefore should not give money intended for the Fund to a stranger; better hand him over to a police-

Alexandria must be in a much better sanitary condition than the other Egyptian cities in which cholers has taken hold, or the authorities suppress the truth in the dispatches sent out. The disease has existed in Alexandria since July 25, but it has not seemed to increase rapidly. The number of cases daily has varied from four to fifteen and a large proportion of those who have died have been Europeans. This is a suspicious circumstance, for experience teaches that the ravages of the disease in such countries as Egypt are many times greater among the natives than among the foreigners, who live under much better conditions than the mass of the population. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the plague in Egypt is rapidly dying out, and the likelihood that it will not spread to Europe grows stronger every day. Yet the situation would be more encouraging if we had any assurance that the Alexandrian authorities were telling the truth.

Both British and American workers in iron will find food for reflection in Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter concerning Industrial Germany which we publish this morning. The American workman, however, will rise from the perusal of it in a much pleasanter frame of mind than the Englishman. Mr. Porter writes in part of the iron industry at Dortmund, Prussia. He gives many interesting statistics, among which are figures showing the wages paid the blastfurnace men. In no case do these laborers in Germany receive a dollar a day. They can live on what they get, however, and their condition since Protection became the policy of the Empire has improved and is still improving. But setting that fact aside, English and American workmen must see that here is a country in which labor costs much less than it costs in their own land. Now, the worker in the United States is protected by a proper tariff from competition

with termany, and therefore as may rest easily. But not so the Englishman, if he reflects upon what the figures mean. Does the outlook seem pleasant to him when he considers that England is a free-trade country ?

So much capital from the United States has recently been invested in Mexican mines and railroad schemes that the news of an insurrection in Mexico will excite much more interest in this country now than formerly. If much of a revolution should break out there it would themselves. undoubtedly mean serious losses to foreign capital; but the wild rumors that reached this city last night by telegraph are not from a source that entitles them to much credit. In connection with these dispatches, a talk which the Governor of Chihuahua recently had with a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, and which is printed elsewhere in this impression, is of interest. It is in the Governor's part of the country that the revolution is reported as spreading. Senor Terrasas heartily favors the proposed reciprocity treaty between the two Republics, and is not opposed to granting liberal concessions to railroad companies, whether made up of Mexican or American capitalists. Probably he expresses the opinion of the mass of his countrymen; and if he does, the rebellion has small chances of success.

NOT AT PRESENT. "At present," said Saucho Panza, when Don Quixote urged him to complete the penance of three thousand lashes, by which he was to secure the disenchantment of Dulcinea del Toboso, and her elevation from a lowly estate to wealth and grandeur-" at present I am not in the humor : I promise to flog and flay myself "as soon as ever I am so inclined." It seems to us that there is something in the behavior of our friends of the Democratic party not unlike the prudent procrastination of the Manchegan squire. They have taken upon themselves a task which they are in no hurry to perform; and in truth we cannot wonder at their reluctance. There is the discussion of the Tariff, for example. A hundred times have they pledged their honor to take that up and settle it. A hundred times, in the intervals between campaigns, have they bound themselves to overhaul the protective system. to place American industry upon a new footing, and to define the Democratic National policy so clearly that nobody-not even the most superb Hurrah-Candidate-can mistake it for a local issue. But after a party has dodged a vital question all its life, after it has professed contradictory creeds in contiguous States, and telt itself habitually rent asunder (between campaigns) by irreconcilable economists who claim the right of directing it, any settlement of the

controversy involves such a lashing of its own

shide, such extreme personal mortification and

discomfort, that when it comes to the point of

action every Democratic candidate is certain to

declare, as Judge Hoadly did in the opening of

his canvass, " At present I am not in the humor

"of this question: I promise to flog and flay my-

"self over the tariff as soon as ever I am so in-" clined." The case is the same with the Reform of the Civil Service. That is a measure about which the Democrats have talked a great deal, between campaigns; either abusing their adversaries for not putting it in force, or ridiculing the sentimental politicians who have been trying for it; promising that the Democracy would apply it, as soon as they came into power, or promising that the Democracy would not hear of any such d. foolishness until all the boys had been taken in out of the cold. To commit themselves practically on the subject of Civil Service Reform, either one way or the other, is a penance altogether too severe for Democratic heroism, if there is any such thing; and so it happens that after all the clamor of irresponsible speakers, and all the chattering of haphazard newspapers, the Democratic State Conventions uniformly decide that they are not in the humor of talking about Civil Service Reform, and that this penance, like the ther is one which they will perform as soon as

ever they are so inclined. With respect to the Convict Labor system the Democrats were indiscreet enough, in this State, to fix a time for action, pledging the Legislature as distinctly as possible in the last campaign to carry out the change which they believed that ignorant voters of their party desired. But after all they are not much troubled by such indiscretions, for in spite of the pledge the Legislature plumply declared that it was not in the humor, and turned over the whole question to a future election, in which we may be sure that the party will not be inclined to hamper itself by inconvenient frankness. We might go on at great length with the catalogue of instances in which the Democratic party, having promised out of season to do various trying things, has drawn back at the effective moment, and declared that it was not in the mood just then to make itself uncomfortable, but that it would certainly do so just as soon as it felt inclined. Why should we expect it to act differently now? It is about entering upon a campaign in which it needs all the help it can get from nebulous cromise and inoffensive performance, all the favor of the doctringires and the rump, all the credulity of the Manhattan Club, and all the great expectations of the boys with cold toes. It is not in the humor of doing anything at present. When Don Quixote and Sancho were about to mount the wooden horse for their famous ride through space, the knight took the squire aside and begged him first to perform at least an instalment of his promised castigation. "By my soul," exclaimed Saucho, "your worship is "stark mad! I am just going to gallop a thou-"sand leagues upon a bare board, and you would have me first flav my haunches."

HONESTY VERSUS DISHONESTY

The difference between the frank and manly stand of the Republican party upon the tariff issue and the hypocrisy and double-dealing of the Democrats is nowhere better stated than in the address of the National Union League of America to the country, which has been issued by Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, William F. Cook, and General C. H. Grosvenor, the committee appointed by the League for that purpose. The address says:

On this one great issue the Republican party can well after to sak judgment of the American people, while the Democracy in their press and their conventions palter in a double sense, and fear to challenge the pop-ular verdict by a caudid avowal of their free-trade doctrines. In dealing with the tariff the Republican party champions the interests of every great national industry, and its beneficent policy since its acression to power ha united capital and labor in the harmonious development or a prosperity unparalleled in its grandeur and in its diffusion among all the people. Against the theorizing of doctrinaires and the sophistry of demagogues the Reblican party holds up the magnificent record of the last two decades, in which the fostered and protected industry and skill of the United States have litted and borne the burden of a mighty civil war with hardly a slacsening in its great strides of progress, until to-day the diversity of our resources and the general welfare of our fifty millions of people are the admiration and envy of the world. With such a record of the past and such a testimony of the present, the Republican party is justi-fied in making confident appeal to the intelligent suf-

frages of the working people of the country. Even a man with free-trade tendencies must have more respect for, and confidence in, a party that says squarely it is for protection than a party which, although it is known to be for free trade, has not the courage to say so, but shuffies and dodges and declares that it really hasn't any views worth mentioning. The very positiveness and candor of the Republican position, and the lack of candor and common honesty in that of the Democrats, will lead many who have been inclined to free trade views to re-examine the question for

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

That inimitable story-teller the late General James W. Nye used to relate that on one of his stumping tours through the State when he was a Democrat, he found somewhere in the interior an old Democrat who to the surprise of all his neighbors had expressed an intention to vote for the Whig candidate, Millard Fillmore. Being pressed by the General to give his reasons for it, the old man said it was because he knew Mr. Fillmore to be a very prudent, careful man. As an instance of his economy he said be had known him upon one occasion when he caught a mouse in his meal barrel to strip the mouse of the meal in him before killing him. "Such economy as that," said the old man, "I think ought to be rewarded." This is the only case that we now recall-and we half suspect that General Nye was guilty of a little exaggeration in narrating the circumstance-in which a candidate for high office has won a vote by habits of extreme economy. We have heard of several cases, however, where candidates have suffered from being too economical, or more properly perhaps, from inopportune economy. It has been more than intimated in several Democratic newspapers supposed to be familiar with the inside history of the campaign of 1880 that Mr. William H. English's economical habits had more or less to do with the Democratic defeat. And we have heard it intimated that Mr. Tilden in 1876, although he spent a great deal of money on the canvass, had occasional spasms of economy which worked to the disadvantage of the ticket. It is a good thing in a candidate to exhibit

an economical disposition. Especially in a Democratic candidate, now that that party is laying so much stress upon the improvidence and extravagance of Republican administration and urging its own claims to public confidence as the party of economy, retrenchment and reform. Still, candidates should remember that there is such a thing as improvident economy, wasteful parsimony. This is always the case with economy exercised toward "the boys." For what "the boys" want and are sitting up nights to bring about is the economizing, not of their own or their candidate's, but of the public expenses. The candidate who fails fully to comprehend this makes a mistake. And so we fear the rising young statesman of Long Island, Mr. Perry Belmont, has committed a blunder in declining to pay the bill of the Babylon landlord for the dinner which was to have been eaten in his henor a month or two ago, but was declared "off," after much expense had been incurred, because, as some say, the Long Island yeomanry "kicked" at paving \$10 a plate, or as Mr. Belmont himself explains it, because he was suddenly called away to Philadelphia. The landlord had acted in good faith, had made extensive preparations. had constructed allegorical pieces in lard representing Justice, Commerce and Peace, had procured a lovely menu of a delicate pale green, and was expecting about 250 of Perry's constituents to sit down at the dinner. Only twenty-four hours before the time appointed he was informed that the whole thing was declared "off." And now the landlord, looking round for his pay, can get no satisfaction from Mr. Belmont's committee or Mr. Belmont him-

The bill is only \$750, which under the cir-Perry makes a mistake in refusing to pay. For although the Democratic party preaches economy, it is only economy in public expendimatter of " setting up the boys" they have no Perry's future to have paid the whole bill and charge and prevented the row with the landhappened at a time when several Democrats were talking seriously of Perry as a candidate for United States Senator. He had already been "mentioned" for Governor. The "mentien" took place nearly a year ago in frost of the dry fountain in the City Hall Park. And no " mention " ever met a more cheerful reception from the public. Everybody smiled. The "mention" for United States Senator bade fair to be equally successful when this unfortunate dinner complication came up. We can understand, of course, how it happened, and that Perry might very naturally have supposed that by declaring the dinner "off" and repudiating the landlord's bill be would endear himself to the party of economy, retrenchment and reform. Still, as has been said, we think he made a mistake.

We dislike to think that this young statesman's brilliant future has been blotted out by a mistaken notion of economy. Let us hope it is only dimmed for the moment. He may redeem bimself in the next Congress by pointing a pen-holder at somebody-but he must be careful not to get at the wrong and of the pen-

NORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM CASE. A patient named Free died in the Norristown Asylum for the Insane last Sanday from injuries received at the hands of a keeper, as was proved at the coroner's inquest. The keeper was discharged from the hospital before the examination, and will therefore probably escape all punishment. Pennsylvania has recently appointed a board of managers of such houses, whose business it is, or should be, to investigate such cases and redress any outrage as far as practicable. In the present been censured for neglecting to report the case and for not having caused the arrest of the guilty keeper, and a reward of \$500 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the latter. But this action was not taken by the board of management of the asylum until the case had gone to the coroner's jury and the murderer had had time to escape.

There is often a difficulty in proving or pungrog shop? Ordinary common sense and hube protected.

or three scientific physicians and one or two hundred ignorant, irresponsible keepers. The money which here goes to build and support these huge and costly establishments, is partly spent in England in inexpensive separate cottages, where four or five patients, not dangerous, live quietly under the care of competent and humane attendants. We have much to learn in this country as to the spending of money, but most of all when it concerns our

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The past week has been one of serious de pression in the stock market; of disquieting failures in commercial and banking circles; and of comparatively active speculation in stocks, grain and oil. The cotton market has been inactive and without material change. Provisions have been dull, though the prospect of very large production this year has made the market heavy. In the dry-goods business, buyers manifest unusual caution, though jobbers report some increase in Southern purchases; domestic woollens nevertheless open with a tendency toward lower prices, and colored cottons have been marked down in some cases. Groceries have been comparatively inactive, with a better tone in coffee, and a tendency toward lower prices in sugar. Imports continue to decrese, and the exchanges last week were only \$576,350,425, against \$850,817,198 for the corresponding week last year. The grain market was stiffened by consid-

erable purchases and large charters for export. Wheat rose from 212 to 312 cents, and corn also advanced, though the sudden rise in August options was due to an unfounded apprehension of a corner. The report of the Agricultural Bureau for August, though palpably shaped to cause an advance in prices, had some effect, but the large charters for export were the main cause of improvement in prices. There is considerable complaint about the grading of wheat in this market, shippers maintaining that they get more accurate grading in Baltimore, and the fact-if it be a fact-tends to contract business at this port. No adverse crop news has been received. and there is every reason at present to expect a very large yield of oats, a large crop of corn, and a yield of wheat which, with the surplus held over from last year, will exceed

probable demands. Reported injury to the cotton crop in some districts has caused a stiffness in prices, notwithstanding the small purchases for export. The crop is nevertheless likely to be very large, and it may be well to remember that the comparisons are with the yield of last year, which was much the largest crop ever produced. The oil market has been affected by the opening of some new wells in Pennsylvania, which yield liberally, and by a monthly statement decidedly unfavorable to producers or holders. But the reports of new fields discovered in Ohio, Missouri and near Pittsburg also have some influence. The weakness in the stock market has been

the principal feature of the past week's record. If there was an attempt, as many believe, to sustain prices until the movement of the new crops should induce the public to buy, that attempt seems to have been abandoned by the principal operators last week, perhaps in consequence of the distrust which commercial failures caused. Whatever the cause, a sharp decline occurred, which was sufficient to induce heavy selling by holders for investment and by disheartened speculators. On Saturday there were large purchases by strong houses, partly to cover "short" accounts, and no doubt partly by investors or operators who have patiently waited for a good time to buy, but it remains to be seen whether these purchases were premature. The railroad earnings for cumstances seems quite reasonable. We tear July show an increase of 5 per cent in comparison with the same month last year, but the mileage of roads reporting has increased about 9 per cent, and nearly the whole of the tures, and then only in such public expendi- increase is found to have occurred on a few tures as are not under Democratic direction. Northwestern roads. The St. Paul, Northwestern, North Pacific, Canada Pacific, Omaha and Texas Pacific report an increase of about tratience with. It would have been better for \$1,119,000 in earnings, and the increase in all the roads reporting is only \$1,171,510. had the dinner. That would have saved all In the absence of returns from the great trunk the dissatisfaction of "the boys" at the \$10 lines, no conclusions of general application can be drawn from these reports, except that lord. It is unfortunate that this should have the Northwestern roads are generally doing a good business.

The strike of telegraph operators has had considerable influence in the markets during the past week, principally because of the cutting of wires. At times the reports to the different Exchanges were entirely suspended for a while, though the Western Union showed its ability to furnish reports quite promotly when its wires were not maliciously cut. The practical failure of the strike would naturally strengthen prices, but the main cause of depression is a public distrust which cannot be removed in that way, or immediately in any way. This distrust has its root in the fact that several branches of industry or trade have been unprofitable for a year or two, and in the management of some corporations with little regard to the interests of stockholders. The public has thus been rendered in a measure unable and unwilling to invest in securities. But the apprehension of a general collapse of commercial houses and of banks has no visible

TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE.

If we could build up in this country a new city, with a population of 200,000 or more, supported by 40,000 fairly-paid laborers, besides all the shopkeepers and artisans which such a city would require, is there anybody of any political faith who would think it an undesirable thing to do? Yet this is just what might have been done by a more intelligent ruling of the Treasury Department some years ago, and just what may yet be done by a change of three words in the tariff on tin plates and terne tin. It was a natural and yet a great mistake which fixed the duty on these articles as if they had been instance one of the resident physicians has mainly of tin, and therefore not to be produced successfully in this country. But the fact is that tin plates are composed at least of 95 per cent of sheet iron or steel, the remaining 5 per cent or less consisting of a thin coating of tin, and terne plates are composed of about 95 to 98 per per cent of sheet iron or steel, the remaining 2 to 5 per cent being a coating of tin and lead.

In 1864, the tariff provided that tin plates ishing guilt when such outrages occur in one of and iron coated with other metals should pay these large institutions. Why is this? Why a duty of 212 cents per pound, being really should a brutal tellow who beats a man to manufactures of iron, and properly subject to death inside the walls of an insane asylum be duty as sheet iron. But Secretary Fessenden, less accessible to justice than if be did it in a apparently supposing that these articles were composed mainly of tin, which is not produced manity should dictate that every institution in this country, decided that the so-called tinin which men and women are confined who plates should be classed as tin rolled into sneets, are helpless, from either bodily or mental in- and should bear a duty of only 15 per cent. firmity, should be under the closest official In consequence Great Britain has been supervision, that their persons and lives may enabled to build up an enormously profitable manufacture and trade. We took from Great We are rapidly learning the truth which the Britain last year over 240,000 tons of tin and English found out long ago-that it is a mis- terne plates, for which over \$20,000,000 in take to herd all classes of the insane in these gold was paid, and this country takes over

enormous buildings under the care of two two-thirds of the entire British product. If this particular product of iron were subject to the same duties as other similar products, the manufacture would be developed here, as that of iron has been, and we should be paying \$20,000,000 or more to American producers for the supplies which we now get from British works.

It is estimated that the production here of

require 850,000 tons of iron ore, 300,000 tons of limestone, 1,500,000 tons of coal, 300,000 tons of pig iron, 5,000,000 pounds of lead, 25,000,000 pounds of tin, 10,000,000 pounds of tallow, and labor costing at least \$12,000,000 yearly, beside the necessaries of life for the multitude of people who would be supported by this industry. Yet there is needed, to this end, only a change of a few words in the tariff, making the duty on tin and terne plates substantially the same as that on other similar forms of manufactured iron or steel. At the outset, no doubt, there would be some increase in the cost of tin plates for household utensils and canning, and of terne plates for roofing purposes. But as soon as American makers could get well established. the cost would be reduced by home competition, just as the cost of steel rails has been reduced, and in a short time we should be able to purchase at a lower cost than we now pay a much better article. In the end, the duty would benefit American consumers. The incidental benefits to American industry, in the larger demand for ore, coal, pig iron and other materials, and for all necessary supples for a great army of workers, would be almost incal-

ulable. This is one of the cases in which the present tariff needs amendment, in order to make it equal and just to all interests. It is not a question of principle. If we are to have protective duties at all, those duties should be fairly adjusted, so that iron plates coated with tin should not be admitted at a much lower rate of duty than the same iron plates not so coated. The development of a great and profitable industry here is surely well worth ecuring at the cost of a small temporary addition to the price of the products used, especially as there is every reason to expect that the cost may soon be permanently reduced by home competition.

The Spanish revelt is an indication of national liceontent rather than of growing enthusiasm for republican institutions. The area of disaffection in the towns seems to be widening, and a small group of inferior officers in the army is suspected of entertaining revolutionary designs; but the middle classes, upon whose consent republican institutions must inevitably depend in any country under the on, are indifferent to the success of the movement. If Castelar could have obtained the unbroken support of those classes in the day of his power, the Republic founded by him would not have perished through sheer inanition. Probably there is no other country in Europe where there is so little public spirit among people of wealth and education as in Spain. They know how corrupt the Government is, how stagnant is the whole course of public administration, how pressing is the need of new institutions. But they will not exert themselves nor make any personal sacrifices to secure a better state of things. They despise the priests as an ignorant and lazy class, yet are content to follow their bidding even in political matters. The Church and the Army are the only real sources of political power in Spain, and neither the one nor the other can be a hot-bed of republicanism. Ustil there is a reawakening of the middle classes to a sense of their public functions, isolated revolts such as these that are now reported in the cable news possess little significance.

TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches the other day about Lieutenant-Coionei Ilges. It seems that this officer was court-martialled eight years ago for the same offence-that of duplicating pay accounts-and that although the court-martial was compelled by the evidence to find him guilty, eight of its mem bers joined in a recommendation of clemency. This President Grant approved, although as he himself said, it was "the second time" clemency had been extended to this officer, remarking at the same time that his offence involved "falsehood, fraud and an act of dishonor." One clearly proved offence of dison trial now for the third time, apparently for the same offence, shows that the standards have been lowered not only in the Army but in the White House. There should be an end of loose and demoralizing sentimentality on this subject. Every guilty officer should be punished without regard to influence" or the number of his friends, and this rule should apply to the case of Colonel Morrow as well as to that of Lieutenant-Colonel Ilees.

Lord Ripon has shared the fate of every English Lord Ripon has shared the fate of every English Viceroy who has made a resolute attempt to introduce radical reforms in Indian administration. A great outery has been raised against him; he has incurred the enmity of the official classes, and will return to England at the expiration of his term with scarcely a shred of popularity remaining. Lord Lawrence had a similar experience, great hero though he was. He had given deliverance to the Anglo-Indians in their hour of deadly peril, but his immense services were forgotten as soon as he undertook to reform the flagrant abuses connected with the administration. The popular Viceroy is he who carries to Calcutta neither experience nor knowledge of Indian affairs and is content to have everything go on in the old way. Lord Lytton was a Viceroy of this order, and he was acceptable to the official classes. Lord Ripon was a veteran of the Indian Office, who for many years had made a close study of the tendencies of British rule in the East. He has brought forward the Native Juris diction and other measures of a liberal character, and has encountered the opposition of the civil and military staff and the main body of British residents. It is reassuring to learn that notwithstanding the clamors raised against him, and the captions criticism of the Conservative press in England, the Liberal Government is giving him most cordial support and strengthening his hands in many ways.

PERSONAL.

Cardinal McCloskey and his coadjutor, Archbishop Corrigan, are spending the summer at Atlantic City as the guests of the ladies of the Sacred Heart.

The Bishop of Newcastle, England, was recently presented with a pastoral staff of carved ivory. In acknowledging the gift he said that bishops of the present day ought to be anvils—ever ready to be bammered upon, and when hammered upon, ever ready to ring true.

Mr. James Crossley, of Manchester, England, who has just died, was well-known throughout England as a friend and patron of science and letters. "In almost every English town," says The Manchester Guardian, "where the taste for books is cultivated. the name of the venerable President of the Chetham Society is known and honored. Among Lancashire men of letters that name has been for more than a generation a household word. Himself a diligent student and a polished writer, James Crossley has i occupied in the world of letters for more than half a century a place peculiarly his own. He has been the friend of many of our most illustrious suthors.

The most learned scholars have sought his assistance and felt themselves honored with his acquaintance. In his knowledge of books he was probably without a rival. In addition to the society of which he has so long been the chief ornament, he took an interest in the work of almost every literary association in the country.'

While the Bishop of Peterborough has been bravely fighting with death, his friends have been recalling some of the brightest efforts of his biting wit. One of his most effective sarcasms was at the expense of a prominent peer. The bishop was in -

railway carriage immersed in a newspaper when the temporal peer came along, using language of the most offensive character to a rail way porter who had mislaid some of the lordly luggage. entered the carriage the peer saw the bishop and saw also that the bishop must have overheard him. Profuse in his apologies the temporal lord explained that he was righteonsly angry at a piece of culpable carelessness, and that in such cases he was in the habit of calling a spade a spade, "I am surprised and delighted to hear that," the bishop quietly replied, "because from my experience I certainly was afraid that you called it 'a shovel." The peer looked foolish and entered and other carriage. the tin and terne plates now imported would other carriage.

GENERAL NOTES.

St. Alban's Church, London, the traditional memorial of the first British martyr, has been for some time undergoing restoration, and the work is now rapidly approaching completion.

An old lady in Greenwood, Ohio, has a wonderful hen which recently laid an egg that weighed five ounces and was as large as a goose egg. On breaking it it was found that it contained inside another egg fully developed, which was of the ordinary size.

The San Antonio Express is authority for the following extraordinary bear story. A gentler who was out hunting on the Nucces saw a bear go into a hollow tree. He made him come out, shooting him as he did so. Thereupon in rapid succession six other large bears came out of the same tree, all of whom the mighty hunter laid low. It is supposed that the hollow in the tree communicated with a subterranean cave, in which a colony of bears dwelt.

The Post Office Department, in accordance with a requirement to that effect, recently sent a notice to a woman in Ohio informing her that a letter addressed to her was held on account of insufficient postage. She didn't let her currosity get the better of her and send the required stamp for it. But, instead, she sent a note and this is what it said: "When pumpkins are ripe I will send you one that has more brains than ever had the man who made this ruling on postage."

One of the most interesting and valuable displays in the Exhibition of Foreign Products which is to open in Boston on September 3 will be the one from Italy, selected and secured by Mr. James Jackson Jarves. It will include specimens of Greek and Roman sculpture, paintings by old and modern masters, a col-lection of antique relics. Italian tapestries, crima, glass, bronzes, mosaics and curious jewelry, rare stuffs, furni-ture of the XVth century, and two lundred autographs ture of the XVth century, and two lundred autographs of royal and illustrious personages. "The oldest articles I have in the exhibit," said Mr. Jarves to a reporter of The Boston Tracell r. "are two sarcophagit that are 2,500 years old. They are of Etruscan origin. One is of that rarest and most beautiful material, Oriental alabaster. It is ornamented with figures in relief in the Greek Etruscan art, the finest art in the world. The other sarcophagus is of the pure Etruscan, with rude inscriptions. Their dimensions, if you care for mathematical accuracy, are seven feet long, four feet wide and four feet high. These were discovered about fifty years ago. They are the property of the widow of Lucien Bonaparte, and were found on the Bonaparte estates at Canno in Tascany. They are considered to be very important works. Each sarcophagus contains two figures, presumably s man and his wife."

POLITICAL NEWS

Both parties in Virginia are in the field early and evidently intend to stay there until the vote is polled in November. The Bourbons will fight as they never have before, for they know that defeat this year will end all hope of their return to power for some time to come. They are making large claims at the opening of the canvass, but this is the usual way in which they start off. There is less unanimity in their ranks than they pretend, however, and much of their energy will be needed to secure party harmony. Half of the Senate and an entire House of Delegates are to be elected. Some of the Readjuster candidates have been nominated already and are in the field canvassing. The campaign will be warm and close, and any prediction made at this stage would probably be wide of the mark.

Mr. Watterson has ceased shouting for a tariff for revenue only and has concentrated all his energies in the effort to defeat Mr. Randall for the Speaker. ship. He shows just as much recklessness in this new task as he did a short time ago in grabbing the protection bull by the horns. The disastrous result of tussle does not appear to have taught him any discretion. He is as sure now as ever that there is "no carthly show of Randail's election" and that "his election would mean the dissolution and ultimate extinction of the Democratic party." Of Mr. Watterson's sincerity in this matter there is no doubt, but The Philadelphia Times is probably right when it says that "the one man who has done more than any dozen others to make Mr. Randall's election to the Speakersup an imperious party necessity is Harry Watterson, and it is a misfortune that he is not now a Momber of Congress to receive the recognition from the Speaker that common gratitude would dictate."

Much dissatisfaction has prevailed among the better class of Democrats in Louisiana at the course things have taken in the party in that State. For some years past charges of ring-rule have been rife, and they have never been satisfactorily answered. The State government is no doubt honeycombed with corruptions. The faction in power has kept itself there by fraud and trickery, and the good name of the State has suffered in nonsequence. An effort to rescue the government from this clique is to be made at the next Gubernatorial elec-tion, which occurs in 1884. The reformers are early in the field with a candidate to head the ticket, having set-tled upon General Frederick N. Ogden for this place. As Governor McEnery is a candidate for re-nomination, there is likely to be a struggle for the honor. It is denot-ful, however, if the reform element has enough staying power to boit in case it is defeated in the State Conven-tion.

Prohibition is likely to give the Democrats of Missouri, and Senator Vest especially, a good deal of trouble in the future. The temperance people have be-gun to find out their power. Unexpectedly to themselves they carried a high license law through the Legislature last winter. This, however, only whetted their appetite, and they now demand prohibition pure and simple. They are strong enough, it is believed, to wreck the political fortunes of any man who may oppose them. Unfortu-nately for Senator Vest he has placed himself squarely

THEATBICAL INCIDENTS.

Mr. Abbey has engaged Mr. J. H. Barnes for leading business in the London company that will co-operate with Miss Mary Anderson during her season in England, beginning September 2.

Henry Irving has determined to make his first appearance in America as Mathias, in "Toe Bells," and to follow that with "Charles I." Miss Ellen Terry's first appearance here will be made as Queen Henriel

Messrs. Brooks and Dickson are to manage engagements this season for Edwin Booth, John T. Raymond, Effic Ellsler, "The Romany Rye," "Her Atonement," "The Pavements of Paris," and "A Soldier's Wife," and they will send forward Mr. J. W. Morrissey as

It is probable that Victor Hugo's old traced of "Cromwell" will be acted next season in Paris. has never yet been seen on the French stage, but an English ada nation of it was produced at the Surrey Theatre, London, in February, 1859, with Mr. William Creswick as Cromwell.

Ed vin Booth's reappearance on the American stage will be made at Boston on November 5, and will, of course, command attention as one of the most important events of the dramatic year. Mr. Booth has been a long time absent, but his place here has remained uson expied, and no man but himself can ever fill it.

A good photograph of the late Henry S.

Leigh, who died June 16, has been published by Mr. S. A. Walker, of Regent-st., London. Mr. Leigh's last ballad, entitled "Farewell Mother," has been set to music by Mr. J. A. Cave, and it is nightly sung by Mr. Seymour at the Moore and Burgess minstrel entertain-

Mr. John S. Clarke, the American comedian, will shortly publish a volume of his reminiscences of the London stage. Mr. Clarke has readed in London for the last sixteen years, and his experience, as actor and manager, and in literary and artistic society, must have afforded him ample materials for an interesting

Mr. E. E. Zimmerman, lately Mr. Stetson's agent at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has joined Mr. Lacy as associate manager of what is called "Hans Lacy's Planter's Wife Combination." The company includes Emily Rigi, H. Lacy, E. A. Locke, Raiph Delmere, F. M. Burbeck, D. T. Sherwood, Kate Hawtnorne, Ida Giena and Alice Ernetine, and others.

Local play-goers this week have three places of amusement at their disposal—the Madison Square Theatre, where may be seen " The Rajah"; the Casino where " Prince Methusalem " prevails; and the Theatre Comique, which is devoted to Mr. Colville's theatre, in Fourteenth-st. (late Haverly's), will shortly be reopened, and a revival of ens of Mr. Campbell's old plays will be effected at the Wirdsor Theatre. Within the next three or four weeks most of the theatres in New-York will have opened their doors for the new season.

Mr. Jefferson has chosen a new bill for his new season, and one that cannot fail to give great satisfaction. He appears at the Union Square Theatre on the 18th of October and remains there several weeks. The characters that he will represent are Outob Plans-